

Do You Like
your boarding house? If
you want to make a
change, a Tee-Dee Want
Ad. will give you at once
a long list from which to
make a choice.

The Times Dispatch

Speaking of Bargains

Just turn to the Tee-Dee
Want pages in this paper.
Those who have bargains
to offer, offer them there.
They are classified and
easy to find.

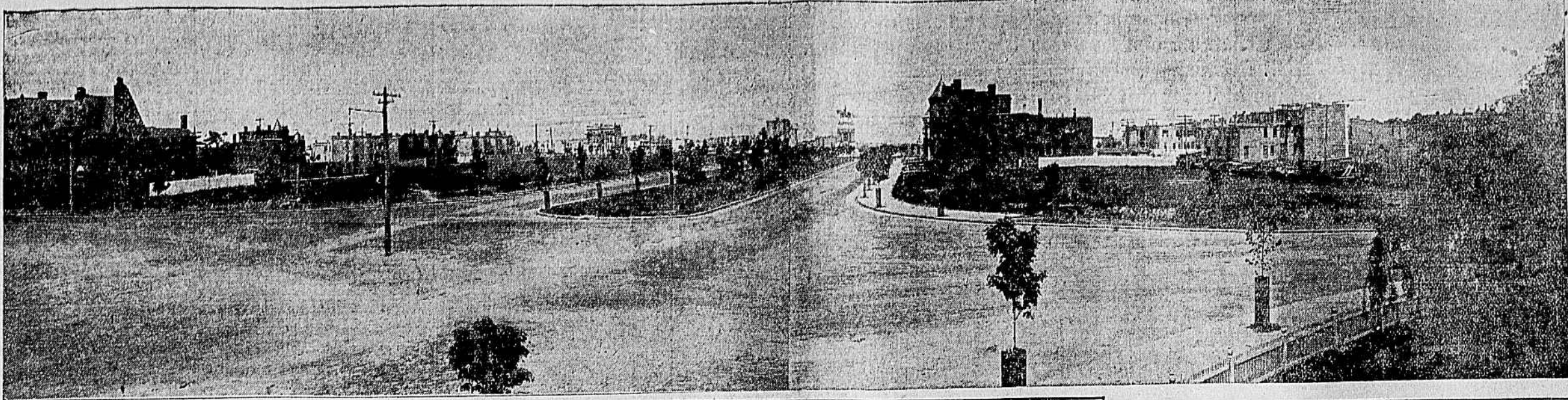
THIS TIMES, FOUNDED 1884.
THE DISPATCH, FOUNDED 1884.

WHOLE NUMBER 16,542.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BEAUTIFUL LEE DISTRICT SECTION, WHICH IS BUILDING UP SO RAPIDLY.



EAGER DEMAND FOR RICHMOND'S REALTY

Prominent Agents Declare They
Have Never Seen So Many
Investors.

HOUSES ARE EASY TO RENT

Brief Notice in This Paper Is
All That's Needed,
They Say.

"I have never known a stronger demand for investment property in my life," said a prominent real estate dealer of Richmond yesterday afternoon.

Varied conditions must be embraced in a discussion of the real estate market. A number of distinct elements are found which make the market what it is—whether weak and inactive, or strong and satisfactory to the buyer and the seller.

The ideal city, from the standpoint of the real estate dealer, would be one where every land owner found his property so well paying that he is indifferent to the buyer, cash in hand, until the urging and overtures of latter cannot be ignored.

That is the abstract statement. The illustration is more interesting. A few days ago a prominent real estate man was called upon by a lady, who wanted to buy a home. She had picked out the residence that suited her, and asked the agent to get it for her. The owner told the agent he would take \$5,000 for it. The agent said that was too much. He advised his client not to pay it. But she said she wanted that house; its location, its interior arrangement, its neighborhood all suited her as no other house she had seen. The agent again went to the owner and the following conference was held:

"My client is a widow lady and wants that house," said the real estate man. "The house is not worth \$5,000; take \$4,500 for it, and you can easily place your money elsewhere for investment."

The owner replied: I asked for \$5,000 because I did not think any one would get after me for it at that price. The truth is, I do not want to sell. I am thoroughly satisfied with the returns all my property are netting me."

Sold at Good Profit.

The house was finally bought on a compromise, and a few days thereafter the lady had the pleasure of refusing a cash offer of \$5,000 for her new home.

The true story of a single instance is correctly illustrative of almost numberless others in the experience of every real estate agent of the city.

Almost every dealer in Richmond has been invited to give an expression of his views on the condition of the market.

The unanimity of opinion was remarkable. The real estate men looked at each feature of the market as a unit. There is the investment phase, probably the most important of all because upon it is dependent the rental, of almost equal prominence—the rental.

The speculative feature is a hunchback of the other two which is somewhat looked down upon, and is least noticeable in the present market.

As for investment: Hundreds of people of this city and elsewhere are daily walking into the offices of the real estate agents and literally "planking" down the cash and beseeching the agents to stop fighting.

Senator Candamo chose his cabinet from all factions, and he was able to unite the country. Four years later, he was elected president by a great majority.

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE CIVIC FEDERATION

Executive Committee of That
Body in Session at New
York Yesterday.

JOHN MITCHELL SPOKE

Labor Leader Said "Joint Trade
Agreement Is Essence of
Trade Unionism."

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 7.—Capital and labor met again to-day at the continued meeting of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation.

The object of the meeting was the consideration of joint trade agreements, one of the subjects which the late chairman, Senator Marcus A. Hanna, believed was the closest to the work of the Federation.

Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, who presided, opened the meeting with an address on the bituminous coal interests.

John Mitchell, who followed, strongly advocated the joint trade agreement. "The idea of the joint trade agreement is the essence of trade unionism," he said. "We have now \$500 men working under conditions which are fixed by joint agreement. We adjust all differences now by agreement; we leave no question to arbitration; arbitration is preferable to strikes—that is all."

"Outsiders called in have said they did not understand conditions, and the result of the arbitration has been unsatisfactory to both employers and employees. I believe in strikes. I also believe in lockouts. Neither side must surrender either one of these rights. But I believe neither thing should be resorted to until each side has exhausted every peaceful means for settlement."

"Nothing can make so much for industrial peace as the recognition of the independence of labor and capital."

"Officers of the companies have opened their books to me frequently when there was some question of the returns made. We know what the operators are making, and in this way we have come closer together. We believe the answer to call back to all questions is the trade agreement."

PRESIDENT CANDAMO IS DEAD AT LIMA

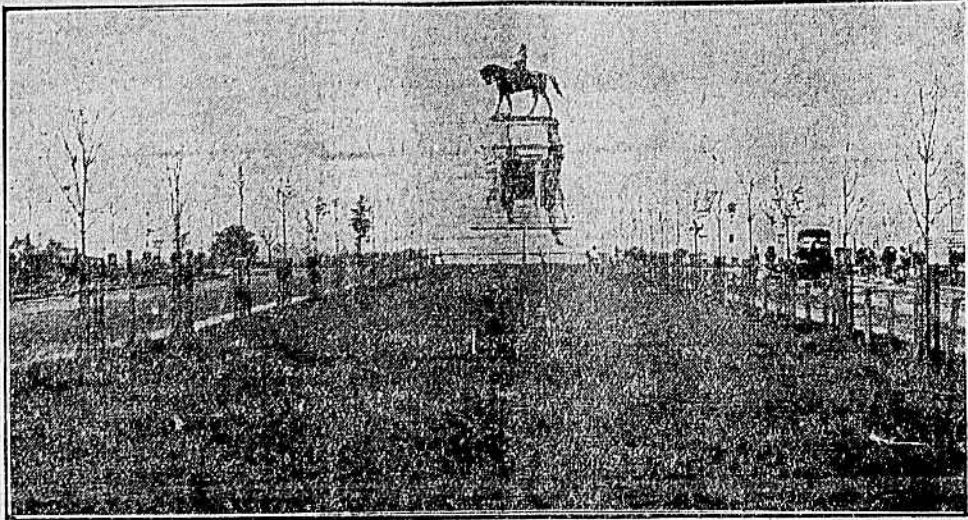
(By Associated Press.)

LIMA, PERU, May 7.—President Candamo, who had been ill for some time at Arequipa, died to-day.

The president's death is deeply regretted, as all political elements regarded him as an honorable man, devoted to the true interests of the country.

Manuel Candamo was the man accepted for the provisional presidency of Peru in 1885 by the revolutionists, under the leadership of Nicholas De Pierola and President Caceres, when both agreed to stop fighting.

Senator Candamo chose his cabinet from all factions, and he was able to unite the country. Four years later, he was elected president by a great majority.



LEE DISTRICT AS IT APPEARED FIVE YEARS AGO.

NO CHANGE IN THE NAME

Committee Appointed to Consider
Change in Name Episcopal
Church Not Favorable.

OMIT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, MASS., May 7.—The committee of fifteen, which was appointed by the National Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church at San Francisco in 1891, to consider the advisability of changing the legal name of the denomination, issued an extended report, in which the opinion is expressed that any change at this time is inexpedient.

The report is to be submitted to the general convention, which will assemble in this city next October. The committee recommends the passage by the Boston convention of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the committee be charged from further consideration of the subject."

The report is signed by all fifteen members of the committee, although three appendices, one signed by seven members, a second signed by five and a third by one, are attached.

"Protestant Episcopal."

The second appendix recommends that the words "Protestant Episcopal" on the title page of the book of common prayer be stricken out. Although officially party lines were not drawn in the investigation of the sentiment in all the dioceses, a change was generally favored by the high church party, and with one or two exceptions the committee, while agreeing on the report itself, divided on the supplementary statement.

At the San Francisco convention the diocese of Milwaukee presented a memorial requesting that the name "the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" be changed to that of "the American Catholic Church in the United States."

The request was not passed upon directly by the convention, but a committee of five bishops, five priests and five laymen was appointed to ascertain the mind of the church and report to the Boston convention.

The first appendix to the report ob-

jects the present name can hardly be considered as a hindrance to growth, since all growth has been in connection with the name. With respect to the objection that the Catholic character of the church is obscured in the eyes of other Catholic communions by the name, it is said "our relations with the Catholics have not been strained by reason of the title, and in view of the late Pope's denial of the validity of our orders, a mere change of name is not likely to change the attitude of the See of Rome towards us."

Are Dissatisfied With Title.

The second appendix says: "The indications shown are most abundant that the majority of our bishops, clergy and laity are pronouncedly dissatisfied with our present title and many apply to it more or less derogatory adjectives."

"It is perceived that it is a monument of division and perpetuates memories of which all earnest Christian people would gladly rid themselves in the Christian world. It is a wall of separation on the one hand against our Roman brethren and on the other differentiates us from our non-Episcopal brethren. It is to us humiliating that we must be forever measuring our longitude from the Pope of Rome as the meridian, and our political be made disproportionately prominent in the eyes of our fellow Christians at every mention of the name."

The statement concludes with the suggestion that the Boston convention enact legislation by which the words "Protestant Episcopal" shall be omitted from the title page of the prayer-book until such time as the people can be brought to favor a suitable legal designation.

The third statement suggests that the name be changed to that of "the Church in the United States of America." In New England the diocese of New Hampshire was the only one to vote for an immediate change, although the clergy of Vermont expressed a similar opinion and the laity favored a correction at some future time.

The large Eastern dioceses were opposed to any correction at present, but the high church strongholds of the West held opposite views.

FAST PASSENGER TRAIN KILLS FOUR MEN

(By Associated Press.)

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—The west-bound Twentieth Century Limited, on the Lake Shore road, to-day ran down and instantly killed four unknown men near Elyria, twenty-three miles west of this city. The men were evidently foreigners, and there was nothing upon them to show their identity. They were walking upon the track and it is supposed they stopped out of the way of a passing freight train and directly in front of the limited, which was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The bodies were all badly mutilated.

MINISTERS BOTHER HIM

St. Paul's Mayor Says He Can-
not Run City on Sunday
School Plan.

"YOU CAN'T PREVENT VICE"

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 7.—Replying to the attacks of several leading ministers, Mayor Smith, who has been twelve years at the head of the city government and served through six administrations, declared that a modern city cannot be run on the Sunday school plan.

"It is quite impossible," he declared. "These ministers bother me. They have bothered me for years, yet none of their attacks ever resulted in anything. Ministers are theorists. They don't know how to manage practical affairs of city administration. You can't prevent vice."

"Half the laws that are made nowadays are made by men who have positive knowledge that it is impossible to enforce the measures. To engage in the social evil is a crime. Under our laws the owner of a house used for such purposes can be sent to State's prison. The man who framed that law knew it would never be used, and it has not been. You cannot prevent the social evil. It's too widespread. The best you can do is to regulate it after a fashion."

"These ministers talk about the liquor traffic and about gambling as if they really knew something about it. They howl for the instant suppression of such evils. Now, to be frank, Americans want these evils and won't stand for suppression."

"The administration that adopts the Sunday school idea and tries to prohibit such things is doomed. It will be snowed under at the very first election. I know what I'm talking about. A relative of mine who was Mayor of Indianapolis tried it, and they snowed him so deep no one has heard of him since."

"Ministers better expound the Scriptures and let people who know how to run the city government."

RICHMOND'S TRADE IN GROCERY LINE.

FASTED FOR FORTY DAYS

Woman Convert to Mysterious
Cult Abstains From Food
Until Made Insane.

LIVED ON GRAINS OF WHEAT

She's Wealthy, But Discovered
Ill and Starved in a Hand-
some Home.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 7.—Driven to insanity by her efforts to abstain from substantial food and thereby follow the mysterious teachings of a sun worshipper, Miss E. Rousseau has been discovered alone and delirious in her handsome residence, at No. 4103 Grand Boulevard.

Miss Rousseau, who was a convert to the doctrine preached by Dr. Otman Zar-Adu-Shu-Hanish, a sun worshipper, of No. 3016 Lake Park Avenue, finished a forty day fast April 12th. It is thought that her second attempt at abstaining from food deranged her mind.

Miss Rousseau lived in a handsome house and is regarded as wealthy. The police assert that she almost starved to death, chief of which is said to be that only a few grains of wheat, pure water and fresh air are necessary to sustain life.

Since her adoption of the faith her neighbors had seen little of Miss Rousseau, and her apparent illness was the subject of remark. For three days none of her neighbors had seen her, and last night Dr. Mary E. Harper became alarmed and started an investigation. Miss Rousseau was found lying in the hall of her residence almost unconscious and delirious.

It was impossible at first to determine the cause of her illness. At length, in her half-delirious mutterings, she disclosed the fact that she had eaten no substantial food for more than twenty days.

In searching through her effects the police say they found several letters written to her by the teacher of the cult, but refused to disclose their contents.

Other letters written by the woman's father in Detroit spoke of "the children," but none can be found by the police.

Another letter to a man, thought to have treated the woman, read: "Will you kindly send for the greatest martyr in paradise? If you saw a miracle would you believe? I can imagine what you look like. Oh, this is music! Lie down and die. Twenty-four to gain and nothing to lose."

It is thought the letter was written after Miss Rousseau lost her mind. The woman is not expected to recover.

Big Damage Suit.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

STAUNTON, VA., May 7.—Joseph W. Thompson was given a verdict for \$30,000 against attorney Becker in the Circuit Court this afternoon. The parties are prominent capitalists of Philadelphia, and the suit was for breach of contract of sale of many thousand acres of land in this county and adjoining counties.

Some Twenty-Odd Jobbers Who
Handle a Million Tons of
Good Things.

SOME SURPRISING FIGURES

Facts That Will Startle the
Croakers—Live Merchants Who
Keep Up With the Times.

What is Richmond doing?

There are croakers, pessimists and growlers who say she is not doing much. They simply do not know what they are talking about. They are ignorant of the situation, do not take the trouble to inform themselves and are slow to accept the facts when the same are presented to them in most attractive shape.

It is hardly to be expected that these croakers and growlers, these pessimists who think all of Virginia's and Richmond's glory and energy were consumed by a past generation, will readily believe that the twenty-odd live and up-to-date wholesale grocery establishments of Richmond are buying, paying for and selling at a profit a round million of tons of groceries per year, but they are. Think of it—a million tons of groceries handled last year by the wholesale grocery houses of Richmond! Now get down your old Pike's arithmetic, and if its multiplication table is equal to the task, run those tons out to pounds, allowing twenty-two hundred pounds to the ton, and you will get a result that is well calculated to startle and jar the average croaker.

The Old Way.

I was talking with one of these croakers the other day and he wanted to know where I obtained the figures that have been published in this column for the last several Sundays. He wanted to know how the wonderful dry goods business and the surprisingly immense volume of business done in boots and shoes. He was assured that the figures were official and accurate, and after being in a measure convinced, but still anxious to croak, he said: "But Richmond isn't doing the grocery business it did in the olden time. I can remember how the old-time houses used to ship car-load after car-load of salt, hundreds and thousands of barrels and hogheads of molasses and sugar, thousands of hogheads of bacon, thousands of kegs of nails and all that sort of things. I don't see them now." Certainly he does not.

The New Way.

Times have changed, customs have changed, methods have changed and the way of doing business has changed, and this croaker does not know it. Richmond is doing a greater wholesale grocery business now than it ever did before in its history, but in a different way. The meat business, for instance, is no longer a part of the grocery business. It is a business in itself, as was shown in a former article, and the packers now do that business. The mail business is also a separate business, as is also the salt business to a greater or less extent. Molasses and sugars, while yet a part of the grocery business, are no longer handled and shipped in hogheads and to a very limited extent in barrels.

The tendency of the times is to handle everything in small packages, and molasses, instead of going out to the retailer in hogheads, tierces and barrels, goes in cans holding from a quart to ten gallons. These cans are packed in cases and the

CURRENT EVENTS, AS SEEN BY CARTOONIST ROSTRUP.

